Transfers in Navodaya Vidyalayas

2832. MISS FRIDA TOPNO. Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has a set of principles to transfer its employees from one State to the other;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of transfers effected during last two years in outside Delhi; and

(d) whether the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti are aware of the problems faced by a transferred employees from Delhi to other State after putting in many years of dedicated service?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLIMANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the statement *(See* below).

(c) As per the information furnished by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, no teaching and non-teaching staff from JNVs have been posted out of Delhi during the last 2 years except on individual's requests or on promotion. The details of the employees posted in/ outside Delhi from Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti head office during last two years is as under:

Transfer in : 1

Transfer out: 2

(d) Samiti is aware of the inconvenience faced by the employees on transfer. Due care is taken to avoid inconvenience to the employees while transferring them. However, service of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti having All India liability, employees can be transferred anywhere in India on administrative reasons.

Statement

The details of existing transfer policy of NVS

1. The Samiti may transfer any employee on administrative grounds/ public interest at any time.

2. Transfer will normally be effected only between academic session and there will normally be no transfer after 31st August of the respective academic year.

3. All inter-regional request transfers shall now be considered on completion of five years tenure in the region of recruitment to all the cases including that of North-East Region.

4. No teaching personnel will normally be posted in or transferred to their home districts.

5. Transfers at the request of the teaching personnel are to be minimized and are not to be made available as a matter of right.

6.(a) Each employee of the Samiti will be given two opportunities for request transfer in their career against the vacant post. In case there is more than one request to be considered for transfer to a particulars vacant post, and transfer will be decided on the basis of following priorities:—

(a) Extremely serious medical grounds

(b) Spouse cases.

(c) Long service (at least five years) in a place declared hard by the Samiti.

(b) The request for second transfer shall be considered only after the lapse of a period of five years after the date of the first request transfer. Priority will be given to those seeking first transfer over the others.

NB: In the event of any tie in applying the above priorities, the Director, NVS, will decide on priority regarding medical grounds and in other cases preference will be given on seniority basis.

(c) In the event of an inter-regional transfer in the category of TGTs, Miscellaneous categories of teachers and non-teaching staff i.e. UDC and below who are not of All India cadre, the employee concerned will be placed at the bottom of the seniority list of the relevant year in the relevant cadre in the region to which he is transferred.

7. In case of inter-regional request transfer, an initial minimum mandatory period of five years in the region of recruitment is required before becoming eligible for consideration of request transfers.

8. Third Language (Regional Language) Teachers on completion of five years of service in the region of their initial posting may be transferred to a different region on a rotational basis.

Amendment of maintenance provisions for Muslim Women

2833. SHRI NANA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring radical changes governing maintenance to be paid to women, estranged from their husbands to ensure quick and reasonable relief by making amendment to Hindu Marriage Act, 1956, Divorce Act of 1955, Parsi Marriage Act and Muslims Marriage Act;

(b) whether no changes are contemplated in the maintenance provisions that apply to Muslim Women;

(c) if so, whether Government would convene a meeting of top Muslim leaders to carry out similar amendment to the 1986 legislation governing Muslim Women in view of their great demand; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLIMANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the provisions for maintenance have been provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in regard to which the Government proposes to introduce a Bill in Parliament to amend Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to remove the ceiling of maintenance as also to make an express provision therein for interim maintenance allowance. The provisions contained under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 are common irrespective of their caste, community, religion etc. ^

As per the information supplied by the Legislative Department, that Department has taken up the amendments to the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 with a view to provide that the application for interim maintenance shall be disposed of within sixty days from the date of service of notice to the respondent..Action has been initiated to get this Bill passed in the Parliament. It may be mentioned that the Muslim Women are governed by the provisions of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 which contemplates to protect the rights of Muslim Women who have been divorced. At present no change is contemplated in the provisions of the said Act.